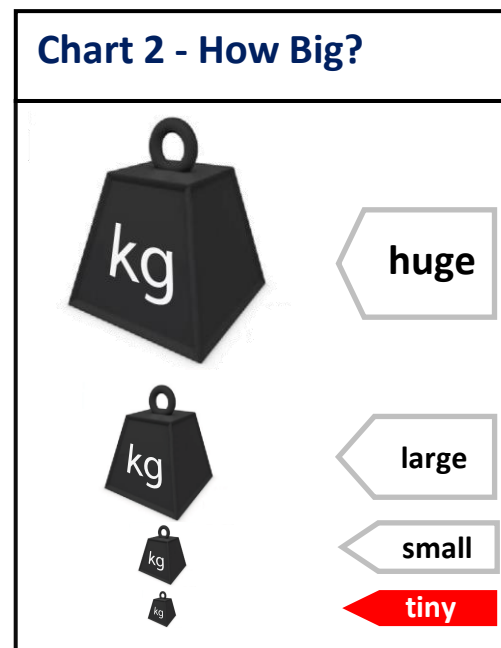
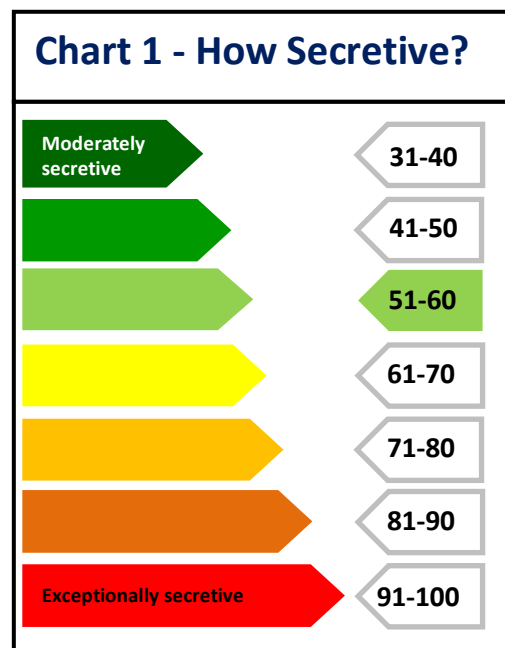


Report on New Zealand

New Zealand is ranked at 48th position on the 2013 Financial Secrecy Index. This ranking is based on a combination of its secrecy score and a scale weighting based on its share of the global market for offshore financial services.

New Zealand has been assessed with 52 secrecy points out of a potential 100, which places it in the lower mid-range of the secrecy scale (see chart 1 below).

New Zealand accounts for less than 1 per cent of the global market for offshore financial services, making it a tiny player compared with other secrecy jurisdictions (see chart 2 below).

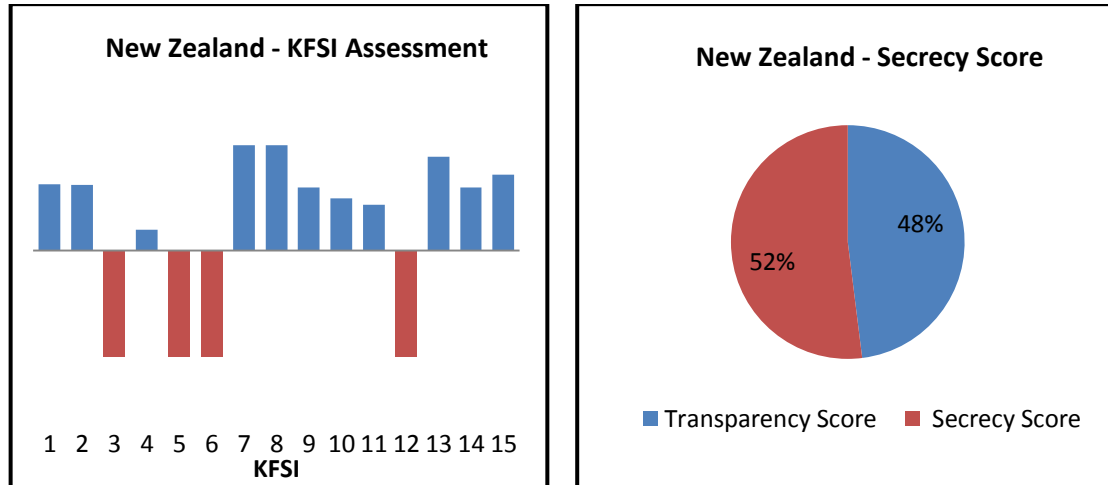


Next steps for New Zealand

New Zealand's 52 per cent secrecy score shows that it must still make major progress in offering satisfactory financial transparency. If it wishes to play a full part in the modern financial community and to impede and deter illicit financial flows, including flows originating from tax evasion, aggressive tax avoidance practices, corrupt practices and criminal activities, it should take action on the points noted where it falls short of acceptable international standards. See below for details of New Zealand's shortcomings on transparency. See this link <http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/kfsi> for an overview of how each of these shortcomings can be fixed.

Secrecy Scores

The secrecy score of 52 per cent for New Zealand has been computed by assessing the jurisdiction’s performance on the 15 Key Financial Secrecy Indicators, listed below.



The numbers on the horizontal axis of the bar chart on the left refer to the Key Financial Secrecy Indicators (KFSI). The presence of a blue bar indicates a positive answer, as does blue text in the KFSI list below. The presence of a red bar indicates a negative answer as does red text in the KFSI list. Where the jurisdiction’s performance partly, but not fully complies with a Key Financial Secrecy Indicator, the text is coloured violet in the list below (combination of red and blue).

This paper draws on key data collected on New Zealand. Our data sources include regulatory reports, legislation, regulation and news available at 31.12.2012¹. The full data set is available [here](#)². Our assessment is based on the 15 Key Financial Secrecy Indicators (KFSIs, below), reflecting the legal and financial arrangements of New Zealand. Details of these indicators are noted in the following table and all background data can be found on the [Financial Secrecy Index website](#)³.

The Key Financial Secrecy Indicators and the performance of New Zealand are:

TRANSPARENCY OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP – New Zealand	
1.	Banking Secrecy: Does the jurisdiction have banking secrecy? New Zealand does not adequately curtail banking secrecy

2.	Trust and Foundations Register: Is there a public register of trusts/foundations, or are trusts/foundations prevented? New Zealand partly discloses or prevents trusts and private foundations
3.	Recorded Company Ownership: Does the relevant authority obtain and keep updated details of the beneficial ownership of companies? New Zealand does not maintain company ownership details in official records
KEY ASPECTS OF CORPORATE TRANSPARENCY REGULATION – New Zealand	
4.	Public Company Ownership: Does the relevant authority make details of ownership of companies available on public record online for less than US\$10/€10? New Zealand partly requires that company ownership details are publicly available online
5.	Public Company Accounts: Does the relevant authority require that company accounts are made available for inspection by anyone for a fee of less than US\$10/€10? New Zealand does not require that company accounts be available on public record
6.	Country-by-Country Reporting: Are all companies required to comply with country-by-country financial reporting? New Zealand does not require country-by-country financial reporting by all companies
EFFICIENCY OF TAX AND FINANCIAL REGULATION – New Zealand	
7.	Fit for Information Exchange: Are resident paying agents required to report to the domestic tax administration information on payments to non-residents? New Zealand requires resident paying agents to tell the domestic tax authorities about payments to non-residents
8.	Efficiency of Tax Administration: Does the tax administration use taxpayer identifiers for analysing information efficiently, and is there a large taxpayer unit? New Zealand uses appropriate tools for efficiently analysing tax related information
9.	Avoids Promoting Tax Evasion: Does the jurisdiction grant unilateral tax credits for foreign tax payments? New Zealand partly avoids promoting tax evasion via a tax credit system

10.	Harmful Legal Vehicles: Does the jurisdiction allow cell companies and trusts with flee clauses? New Zealand partly allows harmful legal vehicles
INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND COOPERATION – New Zealand	
11.	Anti-Money Laundering: Does the jurisdiction comply with the FATF recommendations? New Zealand does not comply with international anti-money laundering standards
12.	Automatic Information Exchange: Does the jurisdiction participate fully in Automatic Information Exchange such as the European Savings Tax Directive? New Zealand does not participate fully in Automatic Information Exchange
13.	Bilateral Treaties: Does the jurisdiction have at least 46 bilateral treaties providing for information exchange upon request, or is it part of the European Council/OECD convention? As of 31 May, 2012, New Zealand had less than 46 tax information sharing agreements complying with basic OECD requirements
14.	International Transparency Commitments: Has the jurisdiction ratified the five most relevant international treaties relating to financial transparency? New Zealand has partly ratified relevant international treaties relating to financial transparency
15.	International Judicial Cooperation: Does the jurisdiction cooperate with other states on money laundering and other criminal issues? New Zealand partly cooperates with other states on money laundering and other criminal issues

¹ With the exception of KFSI 13 for which the cut-off date is 31.05.2012. For more details, look at the endnote number 2 in the corresponding KFSI-paper here:

<http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/PDF/13-Bilateral-Treaties.pdf>.

² That data is available here: <http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com/database/menu.xml>.

³ <http://www.financialsecrecyindex.com>.